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TWO CENTS.

TO ANNEX HAWAII

Announcement That a Treaty is Being Negotiated.

INTIMATED TO REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

No Action Taken on Abrogating Reciprocity.

WILL MEET THIS AFTERNOON

When the republican senatorial caucus met this morning to consider the question of the abrogation of the Hawalian treaty by a provision in the tariff bill they were confronted with the fact that a treaty of antexation is being negotiated and that probably Hawaii will soon become a part of the United States.

A number of propositions for dealing with the reciprocity treaty were made, and the subject occupied the attention of the caucus until time for the Senate to meet. The caucus then adjourned until 4:30 this afternoon without baving taken final action.

The question of annexation occupied more attention than anything else, and proved embarrassing to all propositions aimed at the abrogation of the treaty. The question of what was the proper manner to annex Hawaii was discussed, and there was some difference of opinion as to this, but there appeared to be little opposition to anexation

To Restore the House Exemption Clause.

The indications are that at the meeting this afternoon the decision will be that the House exemption clause, which maintains the reciprocity treaty, will be restored, with a provision that if there has been no new treaty or modification of the existing treaty by January 1, 1898, the President may act in the matter at his discre-

The New Annexation Trenty.

It is expected that before this session closes, and immediately after the passage of the tariff bill, the President will send the annexation treaty to Congress for

The treaty is now being negotiated, and the only question is as to method of admitting the islands. The provisions of the treaty as drawn up are as follows:

1. Hawaii gives its territory, including

ports and crown lands, to the United States in exchange for its protection, and it will enter the Union under the name of "territory of Hawaii."

2 The United States assumes the debt of Hawaii up to \$4,000,000. 3. All Hawaiian citizens become citizens of the United States, except Asiatics, who are excluded from the privilege, and it is ferbidden to Chinamen to sail from Hawaii

to come to the United States.
4. The present government and laws will continue in force till the United States have had time to adapt, consider and make

Both Sides Determined.

From the opening until the close of the mined fight on both sides. The fight in favor of the abrogation of the Hawailan reciprocity treaty was led by Mr. Nelson

The support of the treaty was led by Mr. Frye and Mr. Davis, the chairman of the committee on foreign relations.

The antagonists to the treaty were ex

tremely persistent, and there is a possibil ity that the advocates of abrogation might have been victorious had it not been for the broad intimations of the other side tha annexation was speedily to follow, and that an interference such as those favoring the abregation advocated would be en tirely unwarranted and injurious. The be-lief is that this shadow of annexation will turn the tide in favor of the reciprocity treaty, so as to secure the retention of the exemption clause in the tariff bill. The opposition to annexation is so weak

among republicans that the identification of timent with the plans for abroga tion will probably defeat the efforts of Mr Nelson and Mr. Perkins. If the caucus sustains the treaty, as it is expected to, it is not believed that any republicans will it is not believed that any refuse to follow the caucus.

In the Senate there is strong opposition to annexation among the democrats, but it is not believed that they can defeat the action of the republican caucus.

Various Propositions Advanced.

The senators were in caucus for two hours, and devoted the entire time to agree upon a course of action to be pursued with regard to the reciprocity treaty. The meeting of the Senate at 12 o'clock forced an adjournment before there was time to reach a conclusion, and the caucus dispersed to meet again at 4:30 in the after-

sitions submitted to the caucus, the principal of which were the following: By Senator Frye, to leave it absolutely to the President to say what shall be done with the treaty, and providing against any interference with the provisions of the treaty pending any action he may take.

By Senator Allison, a proposition very much in the same line as Senator Frye's, but intimating more clearly to the Presi-dent the opinion of Congress that the treaty should be modified. treaty should be modified

By Senator Perkins, a provision giving notice that unless something more is done within a year to continue the treaty in force that it shall be abrogated.

By Senator Nelson, to abrogate the treaty absolutely after one year's notice, and giving the notice as a proviso in connection with the sugar schedule.

nection with the sugar schedule.

Senator Nelson said that an attempt had been made to show that the sugar trust was trying to have the treaty abrogated. This was contradicted by the fact that the senator from Maine (Frye), the most earnest advocate of the retention of the treaty, in the previous caucus had moved that the differential in favor of refined sugar be made one-quarter of a cent—the highest differential advocated by any one.

Senator Frye emphatically resented the

inference of the Minnesota senator, and said the two subjects could in no way be coupled together in that way. Senator Frye said that the House provision on the Hawaiian question was am ple to meet the demands of equity with an additional provision authorizing the President to enter into negotiations for a modification of the treaty. He stated that President McKinley was prepared to enter upon such a negotiation, and added that the Hawaiians were willing to meet him half way in the work. He vigorous defense of the treaty and of the policy of maintaining the closest sort of relations with Hawail, which had been

Senator Davis Goes Into Details. Senator Davis also spoke in defense of

settled and civilized by Americans.

the treaty, going into a detailed argument to show that the relations between this country and the Hawaiian Islands should be maintained upon the present reciprocal basis. He especially deprecated the effort to practically abregate the treaty in any but the prescribed form of proceeding in

Mr. Davis went into the relations between this country and Hawaii at some length, and contended especially against an effort to legislate upon the subject in connection

with the tariff. He held that the President should be empowered to act in the matter, and that beyond this no action should be taken. In the meantime the existing treaty should be continued in full effect.

Senators Chandler, Hoar and others also spoke for the maintenance of the treaty. Senator Perkins spoke at some length in support of his proposition, which as originally presented provided for giving the Hawalians one-third of the duty off on their importations. mportations.

At Senator Thurston's suggestion he modi-fied the proposition so as to make the rate in the future conform to the requirements of whatever treaty might be negotiated in the future. For Abrogation and Aunexation.

Senator Thurston announced himself to be decidedly in favor of abrogation, although he was a believer in the wisdom of annexing the Hawalian Islands to the United States. He said that if the present arrangement,

which gives the Hawaiian sugar trust an annual gratuity of \$5,000,000, was to be continued in connection with the gratuity yesterday voted to the American trust, which amounted to not less than \$5,000,000 a year, it would be utterly impossible to defend the course of the republican party. He said he had made his campaign last fall largely on the charge that the democratic party had sold out to the trust, and he did not view with equanimity the present prospect with regard to republican legislation.

He contended that Hawaiian sugar being the product of cheap oriental labor. which gives the Hawaiian sugar trust an

ing the product of cheap oriental labor, would, as long as it was admitted free of duty, renier the growth of the beet sugar Senator Hoar asked if he did not believe that annexation would have practically the

To this Mr. Thurston replied that annexa to this Mr. Thurston replied that annexa-tion would bring so many advantages of another character that he would forego any scruples he might have against the free admission of sugar, in order to secure the islands as a whole.

Senate: Wellington also characterized the Hawaiian sugar production as a trust, and also denounced the sugar schedule as a whole. He urged an immediate vote and e core, see the hope that the treaty would be apregated on proper notice.

BRIDGE TO ARLINGTON

Another Step Taken in the Proposed Undertaking.

Lieut. Col. Allen to Make Necessary Surveys - Another Rock Creek Crossing.

Gen. J. M. Wilson, chief of engineers, has taken prompt action in two matters of special interest to the citizens of the District. One relates to the construction of the proposed memorial bridge to Arlington, and the other has to do with the bridging of Rock creek at Massachusetts avenue ex-

The sundry civil appropriation bill approved June 4, 1897, contains the following provision in regard to the memorial bridge: "To enable the chief of engineers of the army to make the necessary surveys, soundings and borings and for securing designs and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the naval observatory grounds, or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac river to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate prop-\$2,500."

Gen. Wilson has assigned to Lieut. Col. C. J. Allen, the officer in charge of Potonac river improvements, the work entailed by the above provision of law.

Urged by Secretary Lamont. Ex-Secretary Lamont is entitled to special credit for having interested Congress n this most commendable undertaking. n his annual report for 1895 he said:

"Improved means of communication be tween Washington and the Virginia shore nust very soon be provided. Another bridge is not only a conceded necessity to the population of both sides of the Potomac and as an approach to the national ceme-tery at Arlington, but also as a military convenience to bring the principal garrison of its streets and public buildings. Twice I have submitted the suggestion

the most impressive of the world's memorials to heroism. The natural advantages of the site are unsurpassed. The region is associated with war as no other region of cur country, and the site is distinctly na-tional. Such a memorial bridge, ornament-ed with statues of our greatest warriors, with symbolical figures of the strong qualwith representations of the crucial events in national history, would be the same in-comparable memorial to the greatness of a peaceful people aroused by war as our single shaft to Washington is the worthiest nonument to individual greatness which human genius has yet executed. not proposed that the embellishment of the bridge shall now be provided for, but it is urged that its ultimate memorial characer shall be considered in the first designs

and earliest appropriations." Last year he again brought the matter to the attention of Congress in the following words: "The favorable consideration which Congress at its late session gave to the project for an Arlington memorial bridge which has been repeatedly urged by this department, encourages the hope that this necessary structure will be authorized at the coming session. The bridge is an un disputed commercial and military neces ity as a means of communication between banks of the Potomac at Washington but its memorial character ought not to be overlooked. The natural site and national associations with it afford the opportunity for a mcnumental structure unequaled in beauty and significance. The Aqueduct oridge is inadequate and unsightly, if not

bse lutely unsafe The execution of this provision of law has been entrusted to Captain D. D. Gaillard, the engineer officer in charge of the Washington aqueduct.

Another Rock Creek Bridge. The act making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1808, contains the following pro

That the chief of engineers of the arm shall report to Congress at its next regular session plans for and the cost of erecting stone arch bridge, and also a steel bridge with stone foundations, over Rock creek on the line of Massachusetts avenue extend-ed, the full width of said avenue, and for this purpose the sum of \$2,000, or so r thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated."

TRIED TO SHOOT AN OFFICER.

John Taylor Drew His Pistol or Special Officer Donahoe. John Taylor, a colored man employed at Fort Myer, was arrested last night by Spe-

cial Officer Gibbons for drawing a revolver in a crowd at a hall in Odd Fellows' Hall, or. M street between 16th and 17th streets northwest. After being taken into custody, Taylor tried to shoot Officer Donahoe, who was called 'n to assist Gibbons in restoring order.

Before this was done, however, Donahoe, it is alleged, struck Taylor over the head with his club with mich properties.

with his club with such force as to break

After the prisoner was locked up it was developed that he had driven off from Fort Myer with a horse and buggy belonging to his employer, and the additional charge of his employer, and the additional charge of larceny was put against him. When he was arraigned before Judge Kimbail this morning, upon the request of his counsel,

PROTECTION FOR SOUTH AND WEST

Silver Men Inclined to Ignore Tariff Questions.

RECENT VOTE ON COTTON

Abundant evidence has been produced this week of the disintegration of the democratic party on the tariff question. There is nothing about it so very surprising to those who have been in with the current private talk among leaders. There is really more indifference toward the tariff pretensions of their party in the past among democrats than the vote on cotton this week, or any vote that has been taken, clearly indicates.

As far as its significance to the demoratic party is concerned, taxed cotton has a great deal to do with free silver. With the doctrine that high or low tariff has little to do with the condition of the country, which has been preached by the silver people since the Chicago convention, there has developed among the democrats a greater or less indifference toward the contentions on the tariff between the two great parties during the past several years. As rapidly as the democrats are relieved of the idea that free trade is an essential article of faith the spirit of self-restraint grows weaker and the disposition tends toward looking out for local self-interest. The determined purpose to obliterate the tariff as an issue furnishes an excuse to every democrat to be as much tentions on the tariff between the two xcuse to every democrat to be as much of a protectionist as regards his local in-

A significant fact is that those democratic senators who voted for protection to cotton this week are the ones who have nost recently come from among the peo-de. Tiliman, McLauren, Bacon and Clay all represent the new dispensation in the politics of the south. But the disposition to ignore the former tariff contentions of the democrats is more nearly universal than is indicated by this vote. If it were not so the consideration of the tariff bill during this extra session of Congress would rot be as rapid and free from obstruction

Opposed to the Tariff as an Issue. There is a fixed and definite purpose on he part of the opposition to the republican policy to prevent the tariff from becoming an issue. The free silver element of the democratic party are not protectionists as a first proposition or of necessity, but by force of circumstances they are compelled to be tolerant of a certain amount of protection sentiment, in order to advance the interests of silver. The position of the party turns on this question. If the tariff is the paraon this question. If the tariff is the paramount issue democrats will fight for low duties, tariff for revenue only, or free trade, if you please, standing shoulder to shoulder, gold men and silver men alike, without regard to the financial question. All who oppose protection are with them; all who favor protection are against them.

favor protection are against them.
With money as the issue, the situ se who are protectionists and those wh are free traders may touch elbows in the fight so long as they stand by the main fight so long as they stand by the main cause in the contest. Just as all who fought together under the leadership of Mr. Cleve-land and Mr. Carlisle for low tariff entirely disregarded each other's opinions on the money question and stood together on the one main issue, so the present dominant silver element in the party ignore differences on the tariff so long as there is an agreement on the one question which they wish to maintain as the main issue. This gives freedom to all to follow their own bent as to teriff upleas them. bent as to tariff, unless they have an individual record of the past to regard. Th der men have their records behind them and, though they may be disposed to abandon the tariff issue, they are reluctant abandon the tarin issue, they are reluctant to make a public recantation of all they have said in the past about the wicked selfishness of protection. They are gener-ally ready, however, to let the matter slide

quietly into oblivion. The new men ar freer from the entanglements of the past. Free Traders More Tolerant.

The attitude of the silver republicans who are really the great leaders of the silver cause, encourages them in the posi tion that they may do what they please as to the tariff, and the necessities of the case make even the hide-bound free traders, like Vest of Missouri, in a measure tolerant of certain forms of protection. Men who have disagreed so long on one issue as have the democrats and silver re publicans, now that they are united on another issue, are looking for points of agreement in the question on which they gen erally disagree. They find this in the fac that they represent the so-called raw me terial districts, and have no important manufacturing interests to consider. The silver republicans may modify their protection views so far as to exclude the manufactures of the east, and the new democracy will modify their views so far as to assent to the protection of the "raw materials" of the south and west, both finding a sympathetic impulse of antagonism toward the "monopolistic menufacism toward the "monopolistic manufactures of the east."

tion is leading to an utter abandonment of the former tariff contentions of the de racy. No declaration to that purpose is to be expected, but they will simply cease to contend. The free raw material proposition of Mr. Cleveland is openly and publicly abandoned, on the theory that it is consistent democracy to contend for the free raw material and publicly abandoned, on the theory that it is consistent democracy to contend for \$1,600 place in the general land office. the "equal distribution of burdens and benefits."

Silver and Protection.

This means simply that the democrats are getting themselves into a position where it will be possible for them and the silver republicans to affiliate without any feeling of compunction on account of the tariff. Their tendency is toward the forma tion of a party of free silver and incidenta protection.

The fact that Teller, Dubois, Cannon o Utah, Hartman and Mantle can be regarded as acceptable allies and still be pro tectionists of a sori causes the democrati constituents of the leaders from the south to ask why they may not seek a measure of protection without being discredited. This more than anything else probably the two South Carolina senators and the two Georgia senators to vote for a duty on products of their localities.

Police Still Hunting Foults Interest in the Foultz-Robinson murde case has revived because of the number of people who have called on the police and claimed to have seen the fugitive, Dorsey Foultz. Most of the statements are discredited by the police, but they investigate every rumor. This morning Lieut. Boyle had some information in the nature of a This information was to the effect clue. that the man has been in hiding in an old steam plow near the reservoir, in the vicinity of Howardtown, and not far from Soldiers' Home. Rumor had it that two colored women had been supplying him with food. Sergis. McTaggart and Harbison and Policemen Willingham and Van Horn made the search this afternoon, but failed to find the fugitive.

He Did Not Give Orders to Fire Until the Crowd Attacked the Jail.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 12.-A Commercial Tribure special from Urbana, Ohio, says: Coroner Hewitt has returned from Columbus, where he took the official statement of Captain Leonard concerning the Urbana tragedy. He also took Captain Bradbury's official statement at Springfield. He will render his verdict after examining these statements.

Captain Leonard says that the mob about midnight, June 3, sandbagged and struck the soldiers, tried to take their guns away. reviled the soldiers by name, and said they would hang the sheriff and Captain Leonard. The sheriff tried to address the mob. but they drowned his voice. Captain Leon-

but they drowned his voice. Captain Leonard himself then gave the mob three minutes to disperse or would give the order to fire. The mob shouted: "Shoot, that's what we want you to do. We are armed as well as you, and will shoot to kill."

He then drew the soldiers inside the jail and stationed them at the doors and windows. These events covered the time from midnight till 2:30 Friday morning, long after Captain Leonard's threat to fire, which he did not execute at the time.

It was nearly 2:30 o'clock when he did draw the soldiers inside the jail. Then he draw the soldiers inside the jall. Then he says: "We had hardly got inside when a rush was made to the outside door, followed by blows upon the door with some heavy instrument. A second blow was struck, which smashed in the door. At this time I

which smashed in the door. At this time I heard pistol shots from the mob and breaking glass and frightful howing noises. Then I said, 'Fire.' During the firing I heard fifty pistol shots from the outside on the south and east sides of the jail. After firing the first volley I gave the command, 'Cease firing.' The mob fied immediately. "This was immediately after the firing of the troops, which did not continue more than ten seconds. than ten seconds. "This was several hours before the lynch-

Capt. Bradbury's statement and Sheriff McLain's testimony was taken. The latter is quite voluminous. It differs from what has already been published only in being fuller and more specific, especially about the telephone on Gov. Bushnell for more troops and that the sheriff told the guards they must not fire any more. they must not fire any more.

CLEANING THE CONDUIT. May Work on the Washington Water

Supply System. Capt. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the Washington aqueduct, reports the condition of Potomac water as to clearness during the month of May as follows: At Great Falls, very turbid seventeen days, turbid eight days, slightly tur-

bid one day and clear five days. At the effluent gate house of the Dalecarlia receiving reservoir: Very turbid, 21 days; turbid, 3 days; elightly turbid, 2 days, and clear, 5 days. At the effluent gate house, distributing reservoir: Very turbid, 10 days; turbid, 7 days; slightly turbid, 5 days, and clear, 9 days.

The water was shut off between Great Falls and the north connection of the Dalecarlla reservoir twice during the month, for the purpose of cleaning the conduit and re-moving deposits therefrom. On each occasion the water was shut off for fifty-five hours, and a total quantity of 140 cubic yards of deposits was removed from the conduit. A careful inspection of the entire interior of the conduit between the Dale-carlia reservoir and Great Falls showed that it was in excellent condition

Capt. Gaillard says that the north con-nection of the big conduit around the Dale carlia reservoir, as for years past, is in very bad condition and will require exten-sive repairs to make it thoroughly efficient. Last year, at considerable risk, the by-conduit was thoroughly cleaned, but last month, when the water was shut off for the same purpose, the leakage was so great and the north connection so evidently safe that the workmen were ordered out An attempt will be made to remove the small amount of deposit by flushing.

Arrangements are being made for the construction of a new telephone line between the engineer's office in Georgetown and Great Falls, for which work an appropriation of \$5,000 is available.

EX-SOLDIERS TAKES BACK.

Announcement of Reinstatements in the Interior Department. The following official changes in the De

partment of the Interior have been officialv announced: General land office-Reinstatements: Albert B. White of New Jersey, clerk, \$1,600; John S. Stidger of Colorado, Warren F. Sherman of Michigan and Clark E. Loomis of Oregon, special agents, \$1,200. Promo-

tions: Charles L. Dubois of District of Columbia, clerk, \$1,600, from \$1,400; Hugh H Williams of Kansas, clerk, \$1,400, from Pension office-Reinstatements: Thomas W. Wainwright of Missouri and Chauncey H. Dewey of New York, copyists, \$900. Promotion: Logan Johnson of Connecticut,

clerk, \$1,000, from copylst, \$900. Resigna-tion: John W. Clampitt of Illinois, special examiner. \$1,300. Geological survey—Appointment by trans-fer from general land office: Abner F. Dunnington of California, topographer, \$1,600. Reinstatement: James W. Spencer of Iowa, special disbursing agent, \$1,600.

THE MAHONE LOT.

A Structure for the Printing Being Erected on It. A large one-story store house, covering

about three-quarters of an arre, is being erected on the southeast corner of the Mahone lot, which is bounded by North Capitol and 1st, L and Pierce streets northeast, for the government printing office. The Mahone lot is now the property of Wilbur F. Nash. The store house is near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks, so as to be convenient for receiving and dispatching stores. The Mahone lot was long urged upon Congress as a site for a new government printing office, but the present policy of Congress is said to be to provide for necessary additional accommodations for the big printing establishment by en-largement of the building it now of uples. The erection of an extensive store house on the 'lahone lot will have a tendency to keep expensive improvements off the lot and in that way leave it available for further negotiations in case the govern-ment should decide in fitture years to pur-chase it as a site for a model printing office building.

BIG WRECK ON MICH ROAD.

Nine Killed and Twenty-Five Injured at Welshardton.

LONDON, June 12.-An excursion train while on its way from Barmouth to Oldham was derailed at Weishampton, near Oswestry, at midnight last night. Nine persons were killed and twenty-five were injured.

SAW CUBAN PRESIDENT APRIL 6

Doctor Says Cuba Has Over 30,000 Men Under Arms.

ARE SWORN TO WIN OR DIE

NEW YORK, June 12.-Among the passengers who landed in New York today on the steamer Valencia from Cuban ports via Nassau, N. P., was Dr. H. W. Danforth of Milwaukee, Wis., who, for the past fifteen months has been the personal physician of the president of the Cuban republic, Salvador Cisneros, the Marquis of Santa Lucia. The dector is in the United States on six months' leave of absence having left Cuba in a sixteen-foot open boat on May 29 for the Island of New Providence. After much suffering and exposure he reached Nassau, and there awaited the arrival of the Valencia. According to Spanish reports, President Cisneros dled in February last, and this "news" was semi-officially confirmed in March last. But Dr. Danforth was with the president as late as April 6 last, and had in his possession a letter, which he showed to the representative of the Associated Press, dated April 29, from the president. The latter is not only not dead, but when Dr. Danforth left him he was full of quiet enthusiasm and animated by the most confident feeling for the eventual success of the Cuban cause.

Capital at Aguara.

Questioned as to the seat of the government of the Cuban republic, Dr. Danforth said it was at Aguara, province of Puerto Principe, where the insurgents have erected a capital. The president, however, is not now at Aguara, but is in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Dr. Danforth was asked to express an opinion as to the numerical strength of the Cuban insurgents, being informed that

at 8,000 men. He said:
"I think the gentleman who made that estimate could have made a little more cereful enumeration; but he would find it very difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a correct estimate. The Mariel, or Pinar Del Rio military line, is impassable, and the Moron, or military line across the province of Puerto Principe, is also impassable. How, then, could be form any estimate of the insurgent forces? It would be as if you say in your chair bear in your chair. be as if you sat in your chair here in New York and estimated the number of men the Turks were sending into Greece. It is somewhat difficult for me to make such an estimate, although, as you may imagine, I am liable to have been able to obtain correct information on the subject. But you can say that the Cubans, for a certainty, have today at least 30,000 to 35,000 armed and in good shape. The Cubans have not been idle during the past few years, and have been importing arms and ammunition

right alang.
"The situation in a nutshell? You ask a lestion. But, in brief, the Cu bass are fighting a desperate fight, and are in a good condition to continue it. The Spaniards are also engaged in a desperate

contest, but they are exhausted, or almos Thinks Cubans Will Succeed. "Do I think the Cubans will succeed? Most certainly I do. Not by reason of nu-

merical strength, for the Spaniards have

about 150,000 men in the field, but there is

no question at all that the Cubans will ultimately win. All their leaders are pledged and sworn not to give up until they are all dead—and even then I don't-know whether they will give up. They are bound by oath to fight until the last, and they will do so." "Now, as to Spanish atrocities. What do you know of them, of your own personal knowledge?" Dr. Danforth was asked. "The position which I occupied with th insurgent forces necessarily precluded my obtaining personal knowledge of the atrocities complained of. But, from the reports received at headquarters, there is absolutely no doubt of their existence. I renember one little incident. It September. Some 3,000 or 4,000 Spanish soldiers had been sent to relieve Cascarro. In the fight which followed the Spanish column killed, among others, an insurgent captain. Poor fellow. He was to have been promoted the next day to the rank of major. Well, when we secured his body it was a horrible sight. Completely covered with bayonet wounds and machete cuts, hacked and stabbed with the most horrible

unnecessary cruelty. But from good sources I have heard an and children have been most outrageously treated by the Spaniards in nearly all the devastated parts of Cuba. Their homes have been burned, their property destroyed and they have been relegated to Weyler's 'zones of protection'—zones of starvation is what they should be termed."

Next Step of Spaniards.

"What, in your opinion, will be the next step taken by the Spaniards in Cuba?" "It is difficult to answer that question. But it is to be presumed that Weyler will continue wandering about the island, certifying to the pacification of the provinces This may be followed by putting the scheme in operation. But they will soon and out the errors, if not the lies told them. Weyler will then be recalled, and some other general will be sent to Cuba in his place. According to reports current in the island when I left there, Campos will be the man who will succeed Weyler, and he will be instructed, broadly, to do the best he can under the circumstances. "It is a crying shame," continued Dr. Danforth, with energy, "that United States citizens are not more thoroughly protected. As for the Spaniards, why they shoot first and inquire after as to the standing of the man. American or Cuban, and then they say he was shot by his own friends. say he was shot by his own friends.
"When I left the president and his party
they were all filled with hope and trusting

in the United States.
"Should the United States intervene Most emphatically yes! I sincerely hope that the United States will soon decide to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. "How would that assist them" "How would that assist them? Why, by giving the Cubans the right to float their bonds and by compelling the Spaniards to treat their prisoners with some show of consideration. If the Cubans were recognized as belligerents any Cuban taken prisoner would have a chance to be created as a prisoner of war."
"What is the present condition of the Cuban insurgents?"

Insurgents' Condition is Satisfactors "Their condition is satisfactory. It is true they are hard pressed in the provinces on account of want of rations, but as a whole they are doing very well. In Santiago de Cuba there are no cattle, but plenty of vegetables, and in the province of Puerto Principe there is an abundance of cattle and no vegetables. In Santa Clara, on the other hand, there is plenty of everything, and the same holds good with the provinces of Matanzas and Havana. In Pinar del Rio there are no cattle at all;

only vegetables."
"As to arms and ammunition? How are the Cubans situated in that respect?"

"They still want arms and ammunition, and want them very hadly."

"We have heard complaints of the Cuban

SHAKE UP OF ISSUES

MOB ASSAULTED THE TROOPS

CISNEROS IS ALIVE

"If this seen intimated that money that body."

"If this is the case, I have heard of no such complaints. Not a word on the subject has been mentioned at the Cuban headquarters on the island, and my relations with President Cisneros were such that I must have heard of the complaints. His Physician, Just Arrived.

Testimony of Dr. H. W. Danforth, His Physician, Just Arrived.

Gen. Below: Expectation

Gen. Roloff's Expedition. "When was the last important landing of

arms made in Cuba?" "General Roloff in April last landed 2,200 stands of arms near Bayamo, and they are now in transit toward their destination in the province of Santa Clara. They are going very slowly with General Garras' army, the latter having been compelled to retrace his steps in order to pick up another smaller expedition."

"It has been stated that the Cubans are afraid to engage the Spaniards in a pitched battle."

battle."
"The policy of the Cuban leaders has been successful up to the present, and I think that is a sufficient answer to this statement. But eleven days before I left Cubs repeated heavy volleying of musketry and artillery was heard from the direction of General Gomez's camp, west of the Moron trocha. The firing was heard twenty-four miles east of the trocha, and I think a very heavy engagement has been fought between General Gomez and the Spanish forces, but I have no knowledge as to the result."

Valencia Incident Unimportant.

Referring to the firing upon the Valencia by the Spanish warship Reina Mercedes, Dr. Danferth said it was an affair of little importance. The Spanish cruiser sighted the steamer, which was not flying a flag and fired a blank shot to make her show her colors. The Valencia was not prompt in so doing, and the cruiser fired a solid shot, which passed twenty or thirty feet astern of the steamer. The latter then showed the stars and stripes, the cruiser saluted and the incident ended.

Dr. Danforth is bound for his home at Milwaukee. He will spend his six months' leave of absence there and will probably return to Cuba at the expiration of that time.

DIED ON HIS WAY HOME

Archbishop Janssens of the New Orleans Diocese Passes Away. the negro building, where a concert will

He Was on Board the Steamer Creole En Route to Holland-Remains Taken Back.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 12.-Archbishop Francis Janssens oled on the steamer Creole on Thursday. The archbishop sailed hence on Wednesday for New York. From the latter port he was to take a ship for Europe, and was on his way to visit his family in Holland. Three years ago he visited them and on his return lie was in the best of health. Since then his grace labored very hard, and for some time it has been apparent that he was breaking down and that the germs of an insidious

disease were in his system. Mgr. Janssens was one of the dignitaries of the church in America. He came here as a priest, became a bishop in Minnesota, and on the death of Archbishop Leray was appointed, in 1888, archbishop of this dio-cese, one of the largest and most important in America. The remains will be brought to the city tonight from Port Eads, and arrangements are now being made for the funeral, which will be a magnificent religious function.

The archbishop's body was transferred at sea from the steamship Creole to the Hudson of the same line, and will arrive in New Orleans this afternoon.

ENSIGN STONE EXONERATED. Secretary Long Says That Naval Reg-

ulations Have Not Been Broken. Ensign Stone, as was expected, exonerating him from the charges preferred against him and removing all restrictions that had been placed upon his movements in consequence thereof. The position of the department in the matter is defined in letters written by the Secretary to the three parties in interest, to wit: Ensigns Stone and Osborne and Mr. Swits Conde. In them it is shown that the naval investigation was based on a telegram from Mr. Conde to the department, as follows:

"Ensigns Stone and Osborne and confederates, probably naval officers, using assumed names and attempting to enter my residence, under various pretexts, causing scandalous newspaper articles and great personal annoyance, I respectfully ask immediate action and further investiga-

ion by your department.' Having considered all the facts in the case, Secretary Long says in a letter to Mr. case, Secretary Long says in a letter to Mr. Conde that the department "finds that Ensign G. L. P. Stone made no attempt to enter your residence; that Ensign R. H. Osborne, in entering your residence, was culpable only in so far that he used an assumed name, the same being a part of his own name; that these officers were not to blame for the scandalous newspaper expension. to blame for the scandalous nev ticles, nor can the department hold them sible for the personal annoyance to yourself. The department does not find that these officers have committed any inthat these officers fractions of naval regulations. The inv tigation has attained much more tance than the department would have permitted had the scope of the case been more clearly understood at the time of the receipt of your telegram."

TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

Trustees Bring Suit for Injunction Against Two Members. Richard Holland and John and William Colbert, trustees of the Monticello M. P. Church, today filed a bill in equity against Francis Lofty and Joseph W. Lee, praying that they be enjoined from disturbing or

in any way molesting or interfering with

the complairants in the management of

fendants have forfeited their membership in and severed their connection with the affairs of the church by informing the conaffairs of the church by informing the con-ference they would no longer serve under its jurisdiction. Nevertheless, so the com-plainants allege, the defendants have since then caused great disturbance by closing and locking the door of the house of wor-ship, preventing them and other members of the congregation from peaceably en-tering or assembling therein for any pur-ross whatever.

one of the defendants is also charged with having last Sunday assaulted the paster of the church, the Rev. Henson Primrose, forcing him to leave the pulpit and church.
Attorney W. C. Martin represents the

Treasury Promotions Secretary Gage today promoted J. W.

pose whatever.

Townsend from \$1,200 to \$1,000 in the disbursing clerk's office, and William Blasland rom \$1,200 to \$1,400 in the office of the auditor for War Department. Miss Williams Reinstated.

Recorder of Deeds Cheatham today reinstated Miss Florence Williams as a copyist in his office. Miss Williams, who is a sister of Dr. Daniel H. Williams, surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital, was ap-pointed by Recorder Bruce and was re-moved by Recorder Taylor.

TRYING TO KEEP COOL

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any

period can have The Star mailed to

them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at

this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Sub-

scribers changing their address from Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

President McKinley and Party Find Hot Weather at Nashville.

LEAVE FOR CHATTANOOGA TONIGHT

Arrangements for an Elaborate Reception at That Point.

ALL OF THE PARTY ARE WELL

special From a Staff Correspondent. PRESS EUILDING, CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12. -Intensely, hot weather continues to prevail here, detracting much from the pleasure of the President and his party. All

the party is well, however. Secretary Sherman's daughter was threatened with tonsilitis yesterday, but is all right again today. Secretary Wilson, Postmaster General Gary, Secretary Horton and others bought new headgear this morning. Each has a light white straw hat, with a black band. The President appeared in a white waistcoat this merning, and was doing all he can to keep comfortable. He tested well last night, owing to pleasant quarters, but others of the party suffered from the heat. He got away early from his hotel this morning, leaving there without demonstration. He reached the grounds early, going to the Cincinrati building to take part in its dedi-

Program for Today. The day's program for the President is

an extensive one, but owing to the heat he will probably not be persuaded to go through with it all. He will make another tour of the buildings and grounds, stopping for a time at

the presidential car.

be tendered him. After luncheon a reception will be given by the President at the government building, at which the public will get a chance to shake hands with the chief executive, and all want to do that. "Why, gol-darn it, we never saw a live

President before, and nobedy is working in Nashville," said a man, and that expresses the situation here. The presidential party will leave for Chattanooga at 7 o'clock this evening.

Reception at Chattanooga. The reception at Chattanooga will be particularly elaborate. At 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning the party will take a train

for the National Military Park, returning

by carriages at 1:30 o'clock. Then the party

National Committeeman Chas. Dawes of

Illinois, the next controller of the cur-

rency, will go as far as Chattanooga on

will go to Lookout mountain, lunching at the inn at 2:30 p.m. In the evening the President and Mrs. McKinley will attend divine service at the Auditorium. The special train over the Southern rai way for home will leave Chattanooga at 2

o'clock Monday morning, reaching Asheville at 10 a.m. The train will leave there at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, reaching Washington at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morn-Col. Brown, the Washington passenger

agent of the Southern railway, is here and s preparing to give the party a pleasant return trip. The proverbial hospitality of the Southern will be lavished on the presidential party. The Nashville papers publish pictures of

the party. Old cuts of ex-Senator Wilson of Iowa are made to do duty for Secretary Secretary Sherman is enjoying himself hugely. He attracts almost as much attention and is nearly as big a drawing card as the President. The President was scheduled for a speech at Cincinnati building this morning, but he did not make one, preferring not to work so hard today. Yes-

terday he was on the go for fourteen hours, the strain being severe. Mrs. H. Clay Evans will entertain Mrs.

McKinley at Chattanooga temorrow. Color Question Comes Up.

There is still talk here over an incident at the Maxwell House last night. A colored member of the Illinois legislature named Buckner came here with a party of legislators from that state and went to the Maxwell House to stop. He is also a member of the Illinois commission to the exposition. The hotel people at first refused to entertain him. He was walking with Mrs. Fitch, the wife of a white member of the legislature. The Illinois delegation made a big kick, protesting against the discrimination. Their protest at first had no effect. Ferdinand Peck, the Chicago millionaire, then entered an emphatic protest, saying Buckner was a member of the delegation. The hotel people then placed Buckner in a room with white members of the Illinois party. It is said that he was instrumental in securing an appropriation from the state legislature for the Illinois building at the

exposition grounds. SPAIN CAN DEFEND HER RIGHTS. Significant Remarks of Senor Canovas

Regarding Ruis Case. MADRID, June 12.-The Spanish premier, Senor Canovas Del Castillo, in an interview, is reported as saying that the alleged demands of the United States in the case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, the American citizen who expired in the jall at Guanabacoa, apparently from injuries received there, must be exaggerated. The premier added, however, that if the widow of Dr. Ruiz demanded an indemnity, and her claim was shown to be justified, Spain

would see that justice is done.

Senor Canovas Del Castillo further remarked: "I do not believe President McKinley has any unfriendly intentions toward Spain, but if the United States departs from a friendly attitude, Spain will be able to defend her rights." be able to defend her rights."

EARTHQUAKE AT CALCUTTA

Across at Howrak Buildings Collapsed and Several Lives Were Lost. CALCUTTA, June 12.-A smart earthquake shock was felt in this city at 5 o'clock this morning, which lasted a number of seconds. Several buildings were ported.

The shock extended to Howrak, across the Hoogly river, where serious damage was done. Several buildings collapsed, some lives were lost and a number of people were injured, more or less severely. Civil Service Investigation Put Off.

Owing to the republican caucus this morning, the civil service investigation by